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NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME: Chester and Lorine Nagel House
OTHER NAME/SITE NUMBER: N/A

2. LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 3215 Churchill Drive
NOT FOR PUBLICATION: N/A
CITY OR TOWN: Austin
VICINITY: N/A
STATE: Texas **CODE:** TX **COUNTY:** Travis **CODE:** 453 **ZIP CODE:** 78703

3. STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this _x_nomination ___request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _x_meets ____does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___nationally _x_statewide ___locally. (___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

3-20-97
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Texas Historical Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___meets ___does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

X entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.

4/17/97

___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): ______

5. CLASSIFICATION

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: Private

CATEGORY OF PROPERTY: Building

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY:

CONTRIBUTING	NONCONTRIBUTING	
1	1	BUILDINGS
0	0	SITES
0	0	STRUCTURES
0	0	OBJECTS
1	1	TOTAL

NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER: 0

NAME OF RELATED MULTIPLE PROPERTY LISTING: N/A

6. FUNCTION OR USE

HISTORIC FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC/single dwelling

CURRENT FUNCTIONS: DOMESTIC/single dwelling; secondary structure

7. DESCRIPTION

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION: MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style

MATERIALS:	FOUNDATION	CONCRETE
	WALLS	WOOD; STONE: limestone
	ROOF	ASPHALT
	OTHER	GLASS; METAL: steel

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheets 7-5 through 7-9).

DESCRIPTION

The 1941 Chester and Lorine Nagel House at 3215 Churchill Drive in Austin, Texas, is an early example of International Style residential design. In a pre-World War II suburban subdivision of small 1940s bungalows and ranch-style houses in the Westwood Ridge Addition, the 2-story, 1400 square foot house sits on a bluff at the intersection of 33rd Street and Churchill Drive. Bryker Woods Elementary School and a grove of trees stand immediately north of the lot in the northeast corner of the subdivision. Churchill Drive borders the property to the west and slopes slightly with a sharp drop to the east overlooking Shoal Creek and the University of Texas Tower in the distance. Advantageously reflecting the site conditions, the house's massing and orientation on the lot counter the later surrounding houses. A conventionally light-framed structure of vertical wood siding and loadbearing limestone walls, the open plan first floor and its architectural extensions into the landscape carry a more rectangular, flat roofed second story. Detailed with continuous strip windows and metal railings and exterior spiral stairs, the house reflects a strict adherence to characteristics of the International Style. Retaining most of its original fabric with only a few sensitive modifications, the Nagel House survives in excellent condition. Reflecting a high degree of integrity, specifically in location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, the house conveys its original relationship to the observer in both feeling and association.

One approaches the Nagel House from Churchill Drive by means of either a driveway at the northwestern corner of the property or by a series of limestone steps from the west (see Location Map, Map-21). Sited on one of the smaller lots of the subdivision and limited by setbacks of 25 feet to the front and five feet to either side, the front facade is unassuming, revealing the side of the house more so than the front of the house. Unlike the pronounced entries accented by shrubs and flower beds of the then conventional bungalow and ranch-type houses that comprise the small neighborhood, there is no apparent front door or entry to the Nagel House. Additionally, design considerations of solar tracking, passive heating and cooling, and site views to the east determined a massing and orientation different from the strict formal and stylistic arrangement of surrounding houses by the setback covenants.

The front yard has few accent plantings, a small lawn, and a stepped limestone retaining wall to the hidden, southern front door. The side yards are small. The north contains a sidewalk for service to the kitchen and basement; the south features a small limestone terrace ending in the neighboring house's retaining wall. The back lawn is small, defined by a retaining wall before a steep drop to Shoal Creek. Mature oak trees and a ground cover of ivy with a small area of lawn comprise the east yard for approximately 30 feet from a basement level patio to the retaining wall. The rest of the east yard is left over to nature as it descends to the creek containing a Noncontributing shed-roofed outbuilding of darkly-stained wood that blends into the wilderness, additionally hidden by the drop of the site (see Site Plan, Map-22).

The Nagel House's construction follows a conventional light framing plan in a strict Bauhaus-inspired International Style vocabulary. Conventional reinforced concrete piers and beams in conjunction with 15 inch rubble limestone cavity walls at the exposed perimeters on the east and north sides, support wood floor joists of 2" x 10" dimension. Light-framed stud walls at 16 inch on center provide for the basic wall construction modified for large expanses of glass or open space by four inch exposed steel pipe columns. These walls and columns support varying 2 inch dimensioned floor and ceiling Joists, depending on the structural span. The characteristic Bauhaus flat roof is a built up bituminous 20 year felt roof. Cladding of the structural frame varies according to desired stylistic and tectonic effect. Generally across all facades, 1 x 4 tongue and grooved, V-jointed, vertical wood siding over 15 pound felt, covering diagonal sheathing comprise the characteristic clean lined, white surfaces of the International Style house. Limestone cavity walls of cream to light buff rubble are the perimeter structural support for the house. The stone also reflects an accenting cladding scheme as the material that can meet the ground and become retaining walls, or pavers for outdoor terraces. Custom plate glass and standardized steel casement windows in a grouping of three define the curtain walls and continuous strip windows of the exterior. Steel is the primary "decorative" element of the exterior. Both machine-made, rolled steel brackets, fencing, and railings, and forged spiral stairs provide the smaller-scaled, detailed outdoor construction of the porches and decks.

Nagel placed the street facade at the limit of the twenty five foot setback. The visitor encounters a narrow, rough-cut, rubble limestone wall of coarse grouting, reflecting the indigenous building tradition. This stark, windowless, two-story cavity wall provides the structural support for the second story by means of a concave curve in the wall made readily apparent by a flat, white coping at the top. This coping wraps around to integrate the north and south vertical siding. The limestone wall defines a pass-through carport as well as a retaining wall for the front lawn, as the driveway slopes down to the east and curves to the south ending in the carport, sheltered by the floor of the second story. Set back from the western facade are extensions of the house to the north and south, revealed as one comes closer to the house from the street.

The south facade is perpendicular to the street facade. Descending the stairs from tile street to the entry, the first floor containing the living areas extends to the south, "sliding out" from underneath the second story. As one approaches the simple, flush wooden front door with a plate glass window to the left side, limestone pavers determine the path. The pavers wrap around the base of the first floor to continue along the south side to create a small terrace. The extreme southern facade rises from concrete bond beams. A curtain wall system, the first floor elevation is anchored at the Southwestern corner by a flush, rectangular plane of limestone defining the fireplace and hearth inside. A glass door to the right of the chimney and glazing extends across the facade to the southeast comer. Low panels of "wainscot "in white siding "support" this glazing of a series of three casement windows and a plate glass window at the corner. Deep eaves extend from the southern and Western sides of the first floor to provide a solar shading device in summer and a protected entry. These eaves and the curtain wall are supported by thin pipe columns revealed just inside the house through the windows. A white stucco chimney rises through the flat roof from the limestone panel to the second story height.

The main volume of the house is the second floor. With its simple massing and detailing, the second floor is the stable, unifying element of the composition. Clad entirely in the white V-grooved siding, the long, thin rectangular volume has a flat roof and a continuous strip of three casement windows and plate glass in a rhythm of ABAABAABA, along the southern exposure. These windows are set high, abutting the coping in the same treatment of plywood from the western facade. Triangular metal brackets remain above the windows which originally supported dimensional yellow pine boards for a solar shading device. This lost element was an integral design feature to prevent solar gain.

The north elevation is the most concealed of the four elevations. The house was sited on the lot facing a grove of trees and the elementary school. Set close against the property line and designed for service to the kitchen and basement, the 2-story facade is of the simple white vertical siding. The aforementioned carport is on the western side of the elevation on the first floor. The carport is defined by the western limestone facade and to the eastern side, a 2-story tall projection that juts out to the north in a slightly contrasting light gray siding, containing the stairs on the north and the front door on the south. On the first floor, east of this tower, two simple planes, one of plate glass and casement windows and one of limestone each one story tall originally reflected the separation of the kitchen and dining areas. In 1983, an enclosed spiral staircase of glass and light gray siding was added at the junction in order to access the previously unfinished basement. The north facade of the second story has a similar ribbon window effect to the southern facade. Whereas the southern facade was continuous across the facade, the northern strip window's continuity is broken only by the placement of closets along the north wall and the stair tower. The northern windows are also set high on the wall but shorter. This arrangement aided in cooling the house, in conjunction with the larger southern windows and the southern all solar shading device's low solar gain admission.

At the eastern end of the house, the slope of the lot falls sharply. On its almost private side, where the views over the creek to the University of Texas can be seen, all three levels of the house including the basement are revealed in a dynamic complexity of materials and transparency. The house is supported at the basement level by limestone walls on the north and east side, revealed by the slope of the site. These walls do not quite intersect to provide a basement-height, glazed door and plate glass window to the basement level. The basement limestone walls extend out to the yard to provide retaining walls for the south terrace as well as define an eastern patio. A circular window supported by a small steel column from the 1983 remodeling remains in the eastern wall 'de more light into the basement office. Although the main volume of the house ends here with respect to an opaque massing, thin steel columns rising from the east patio support transparent and defined, yet not enclosed spaces for living. Off the first floor dining area to the east, plate glass and gray casement windows similar to the glazing of the rest of the house define a sunroom made to look cantilevered from the house, yet supported on these thin steel

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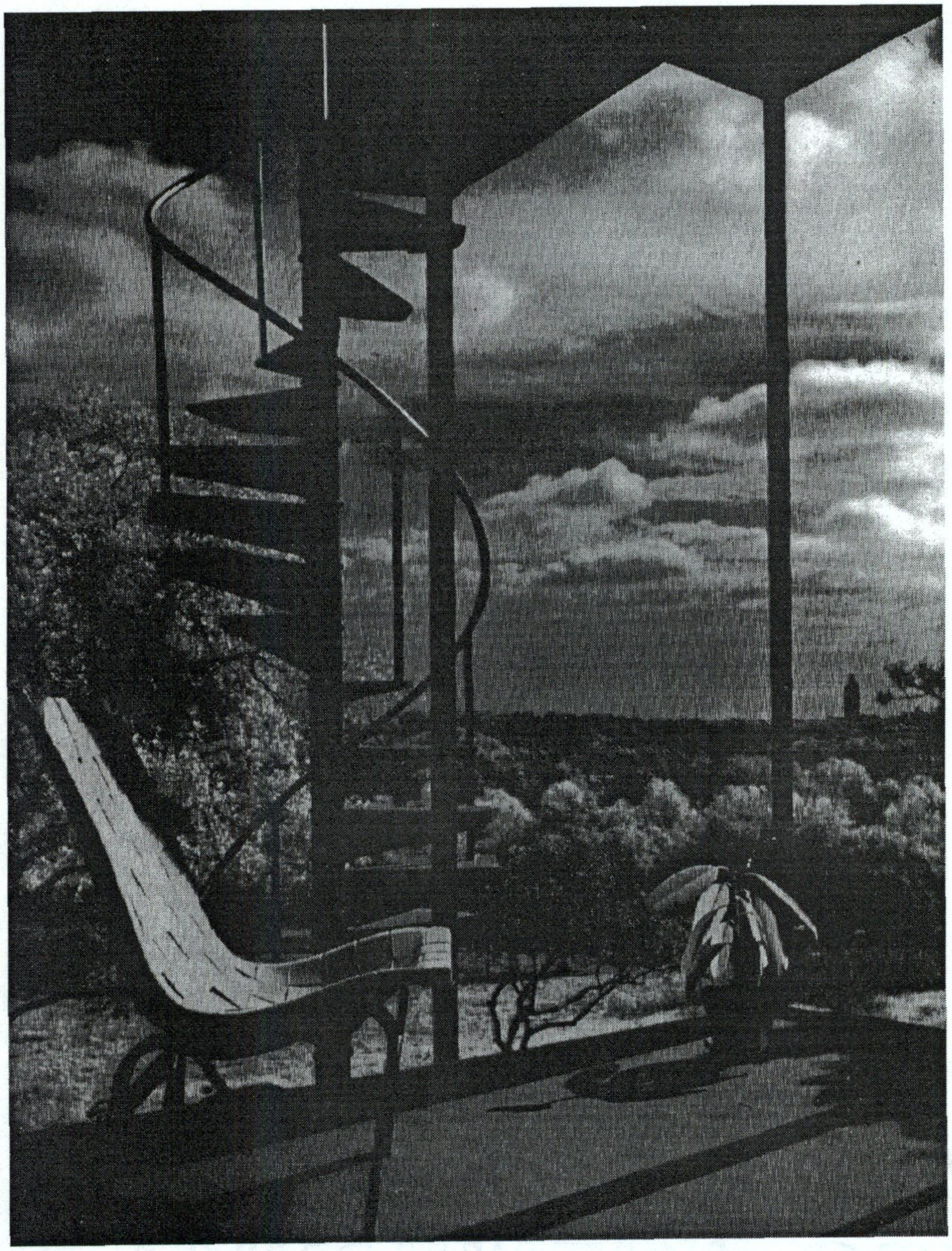
pipe columns. This transparent cubic volume, originally a screened porch until enclosed in 1983, provides for the most formally dramatic aspect of the exterior, especially when placed in comparison to the Nagel House's more restrained street facade. It also serves to provide a base for several highly articulated metal details. The roof of the sunroom defined by a thin wooden coping becomes a sunporch for the second story, accessed by the eastern bedroom. The original solar shading device on the southern facade extended beyond the house, over the sunporch to define the placement of a very sculptural, cast, spiral staircase. Set at the end of a short catwalk of steel angles and wood planks, the stairs winds down past the first floor directly to the backyard as the house opens itself to the outdoors and across the landscape (see Figure 7-1).

The first floor contains the living area, dining area, foyer, and kitchen. Except for an enclosed galley kitchen, originally of prefabricated units and linoleum tile, an open plan defines the first floor unified by a continuous oak floor of three inch width and a quarter inch dimensional plywood panel wall treatment with revealed joints. This plywood wall covering is accented by limestone walls which are carried through from the exterior. The only intrusions into this open plan are one centrally-located pipe column carrying the southern wall of the second floor and the volume of the kitchen. The living areas are left to be defined by furniture and rug placement. The openness of the living area is accentuated by extensive southern and eastern glazing of plate glass and casement windows, supported by steel pipe columns set just inside the room. The limestone fireplace anchors the southwest corner of the room. With its placement, one can enjoy the view as well as the fireplace at the same time. The fireplace's hearth runs continuously along the southern wall to the east. It was designed to appear that this flooring extends under the wall to the outside and becomes the south patio. Echoing this extension to the outside are the plywood eaves of the roof on the southern side of the first floor. This flush extension of the now gypboard ceiling to the outside is broken only by the thin steel frame of the windows. A simple oak outside staircase with a formed metal pipe as a handrail provides access to the second floor. With similar oak floor and plywood wall treatments, the 1-room wide, second story contains two bedrooms of roughly 150 square feet each. These bedrooms are located on the extreme east and west ends of the house. A bathroom and stair separate the bedrooms, which are linked by a southern-facing hallway (see Floor Plans, Map-23, 24).

The Chester and Lorine Nagel house has been well maintained over the years by a succession of sympathetic owners. Consequently a high degree of integrity has been maintained. Additions to the original fabric have been handled intelligently and are in keeping with the original design intent. Subtractive changes are restricted to the circular window cut into the eastern basement wall and the wood planks of the solar shading device, which are easily replaced at any time. Nonetheless, the relationship to the site and general character of the suburban area have remained the same. Original materials have been maintained or replaced in kind to preserve the original design to convey a feeling and association intended when built.

FIGURE 7-1
View from the Nagel House, from *The New Pencil Points*, January 1943



8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

APPLICABLE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA

___ **A** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF OUR HISTORY.
___ **B** PROPERTY IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE LIVES OF PERSONS SIGNIFICANT IN OUR PAST.
_x_ **C** PROPERTY EMBODIES THE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF A TYPE, PERIOD, OR METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OR REPRESENTS THE WORK OF A MASTER, OR POSSESSES HIGH ARTISTIC VALUE, OR REPRESENTS A SIGNIFICANT AND DISTINGUISHABLE ENTITY WHOSE COMPONENTS LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.
___ **D** PROPERTY HAS YIELDED, OR IS LIKELY TO YIELD, INFORMATION IMPORTANT IN PREHISTORY OR HISTORY.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS: N/A

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE: 1940 - 1941

SIGNIFICANT DATES: 1940 - 1941

SIGNIFICANT PERSON: N/A

CULTURAL AFFILIATION: N/A

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Nagel, Chester Emil, architect; W.T. Walker and Son, builder

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (see continuation sheets 8-10 through 8-15).

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY (see continuation sheet 9-16 through 9-17).
PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION ON FILE (NPS): N/A
_ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
_ previously listed in the National Register
_ previously determined eligible by the National Register
_ designated a National Historic Landmark
_ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
_ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #
PRIMARY LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL DATA:
x State historic preservation office *(Texas Historical Commission)*
_ Other state agency
_ Federal agency
_ Local government
x University *(University of Texas at Austin, Architectural Drawings Collection)*
x Other -- Specify Repository: *Austin History Center*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Chester and Lorine Nagel House is named for its architect and first owners, Chester Emil Nagel, architect, and Lorine White Nagel, Latin scholar. Completed in May of 1941, the Nagel House represents an extremely early example of the International Style in Texas with respect to its architectural form, design, and intentions. The house also represents a significant example of a residence displaying a regionalist interpretation of modernism in Texas. As the work of a member of the first generation of American architects to disseminate the Bauhaus aesthetic of the International Style to America in the pre-World War II era, the Nagel House satisfies National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture at the state level of significance as an early, significant, and distinguishable example of International Style architecture.

Chester Emil Nagel was born 1911 in Fredericksburg, Texas, the son of an architect. He received a classic Beaux Arts training at the University of Texas at Austin from which he graduated in 1934. During the Depression, he worked for the National Park Service in Bastrop before entering Harvard University's Master of Design program in 1939 under scholarship. Harvard's architecture program had been redesigned by the newly emigrated (1937) Bauhaus founder Walter Gropius. Following his graduation in 1940 and return to Austin to practice with former colleagues Arthur Fehr and Charles Granger, Chester Nagel and wife Lorine, a rare books librarian at the University of Texas, purchased a clifftop suburban lot on the outskirts of Austin. Overlooking Shoal Creek and The University of Texas, Nagel designed a small, economical, yet radical house directly reflective of the pedagogical intent of his teachers at Harvard.

European architects such as Gropius and Le Corbusier in France introduced the International Style in the United States in the 1930s, bringing structural and theoretical concepts that tried to break from historic precedent and exploit the materials and technology of the day. The style emphasized asymmetrical facades defined by a structural skeleton, usually of steel, covered with a thin, non-structural skin. Le Corbusier applied this theory to smaller scale, domestic buildings by promoting the idea of the house as a “machine for living,” stressing functionalism and discarding all things merely decorative, an idea that would greatly influence American domestic building in the coming years.

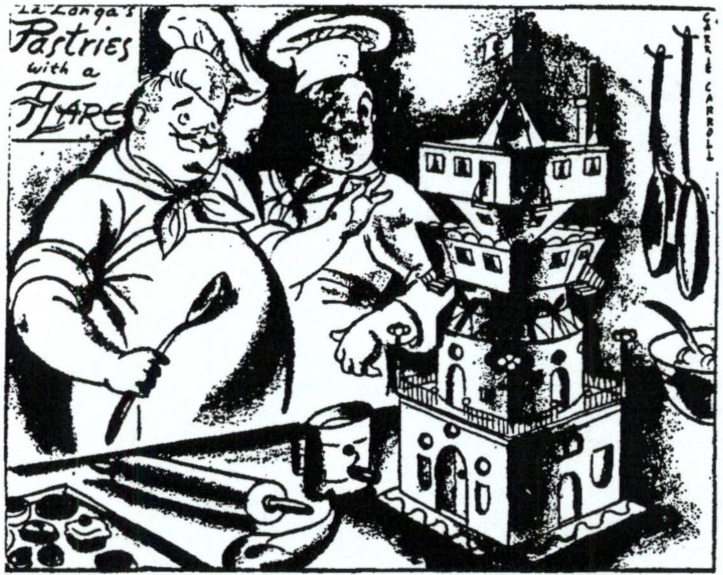
The Bauhaus training Nagel received during his studies at Harvaed with Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer radically differed from all other traditional architectural training in America at the time. Embracing the lessons of the Industrial Revolution, he envisioned the program as a means to a process, the innovative use of new and standardized materials, economy and social responsibility as an architect. Nagel incorporated the lessons of his training in the house he built in Austin by systematically examining the program as it related to the site, materials, construction, and use by incorporating all areas of design by the architect into the house without reference to historical precedent or bias, designing a simple house, of standardized, inexpensive materials found locally, composed in a "radically" different way. In this way the house represents a regionalist interpretation of a modernism, taking into account the factors of use, climate, and locally available materials. The Nagel House is by Bauhaus definition an honest expression of what a house should be: the culmination of a great amount of logical thought through design to achieve the beautiful. "Beauty was sought in its true and natural forms, not borrowed, not imposed. Natural laws were studied and made to act favorably,"-- Chester Nagel *in The New Pencil Points*, January 1943.

The Nagel House is not only an example of an avant garde "style" with respect to the new and different appearance of the International Style's vocabulary, but it is also a new and very radical example of a modernist approach to the design and program of a house which makes every effort to consider all aspects of modern living. During the age of the Georgian Colonial house as the supreme example of marketable residential design, the Nagels were refused traditional financing through mortgage companies for the house's unprecedented design as Gropius had been refused in Lincoln, Massachusetts, in 1937. With traditional financing methods unavailable, the Nagels were only able to finance the mortgage through a loan from Becker Lumber Company through the contacts of his builder, W.T. Walker and Son. W.T. Walker and Sons were the low bidders of six, but eager and interested in the design. Even then, it was only by the security of Nagel's own life insurance policy that enabled this loan.

The house's massing as a long, thin block oriented east-west takes into account solar tracking and wind direction. These site conditions determine the distribution of the plan activities, window placement and size for *a venturi* ventilation and light, and an innovative idea of passive solar control directly reflected in the architecture. The first floor's open plan reflects a new informality and economy of the time providing for a program readily adaptable to the user's needs in a space of relatively small size. This approach made the house seem larger. An open plan and the incorporation of the outside to the inside by extending bearing walls, extensive glazing, and a screened porch "cantilevered" out into the landscape are the architectural means by which this was accomplished. "The house is the result of a desire to achieve a group of spaces of such character, and so related and disposed, as to provide the utmost in livability. To this end tile forms, colors, and textures used were the logical means,"-- Chester Nagel in *The New Pencil Points*, January 1943. The economy and modularity of wooden light frame construction, while not an innovation, is particularly suited to the house. The materials used throughout the house show both an economy and use of local materials and new products in an aesthetic concern for textural contrast and a tectonic reflection of the material's strength. "Materials were not wastefully stacked, but chosen and used for what they could do structurally, as well as to satisfy esthetic requirements. The house was planned for today,"--Chester Nagel in *The New Pencil Points*, January 1943. The house's interior finishes were finished simply and inexpensively. Care was taken to design the joints of the newly developed plywood walls as it met oak floors. Prefabricated kitchen units were economically placed in an efficient galley arrangement for efficiency with fluorescent lighting but with a wide expanse of glass on the northern wall.

After completion in May 1941 at a cost of $6,600 plus $ 1,000 for the lot, there was a little mention in support of the house in local newspapers. However, the most resounding comment from the press came in the form of a derisive cartoon in the March 31, 1941, *Austin Daily Tribune* (see Figure 8-1). Gropius upon seeing the cartoon wrote Nagel: "Better publicity than that You cannot get." Visitors to the house in the early days included curious art students, teachers, and architecture colleagues among whom were Bill Caudill and Richard Neutra, also a modern pioneer in residential design in Texas. Not until almost two years later when photographer Jean St. Thomas came looking for buildings suitable for publication, did the Nagel House achieve national recognition. St. Thomas' unprecedented 12 page article in the January 1943 *New Pencil Points* highlighted the house's excellent planning, standardization of parts, siting, use of new materials and economy as a prototype for the anticipated post-war building boom. National recognition of the Nagel house's utility and economy in the backdrop of war later found international recognition within the context of the rise of the International Style in the January 1950 issue of *L'Architecture d'Aujourd Hui*. The article highlighted the successful spread of Gropius' modernism through his first generation of student's work. The Nagel House was featured prominently as an excellent example of the Bauhaus design adapted to the United States and was accompanied by an article on Modernism by Nagel representing that student generation. In the years after World War II, the rising publicity Nagel received in the national press for his "Texas Hillside House" and the publication of his help with the Barton Springs Bathhouse in 1946 led to his invitation to teach with Gropius at Harvard. In selling the Nagel House three years after their move to Boston, it sold quickly at $17,700, furnished almost the first day it went on sale nine years after their struggle to finance it.

FIGURE 8-1
Cartoon from the *Austin Daily Tribune*, March 31, 1941



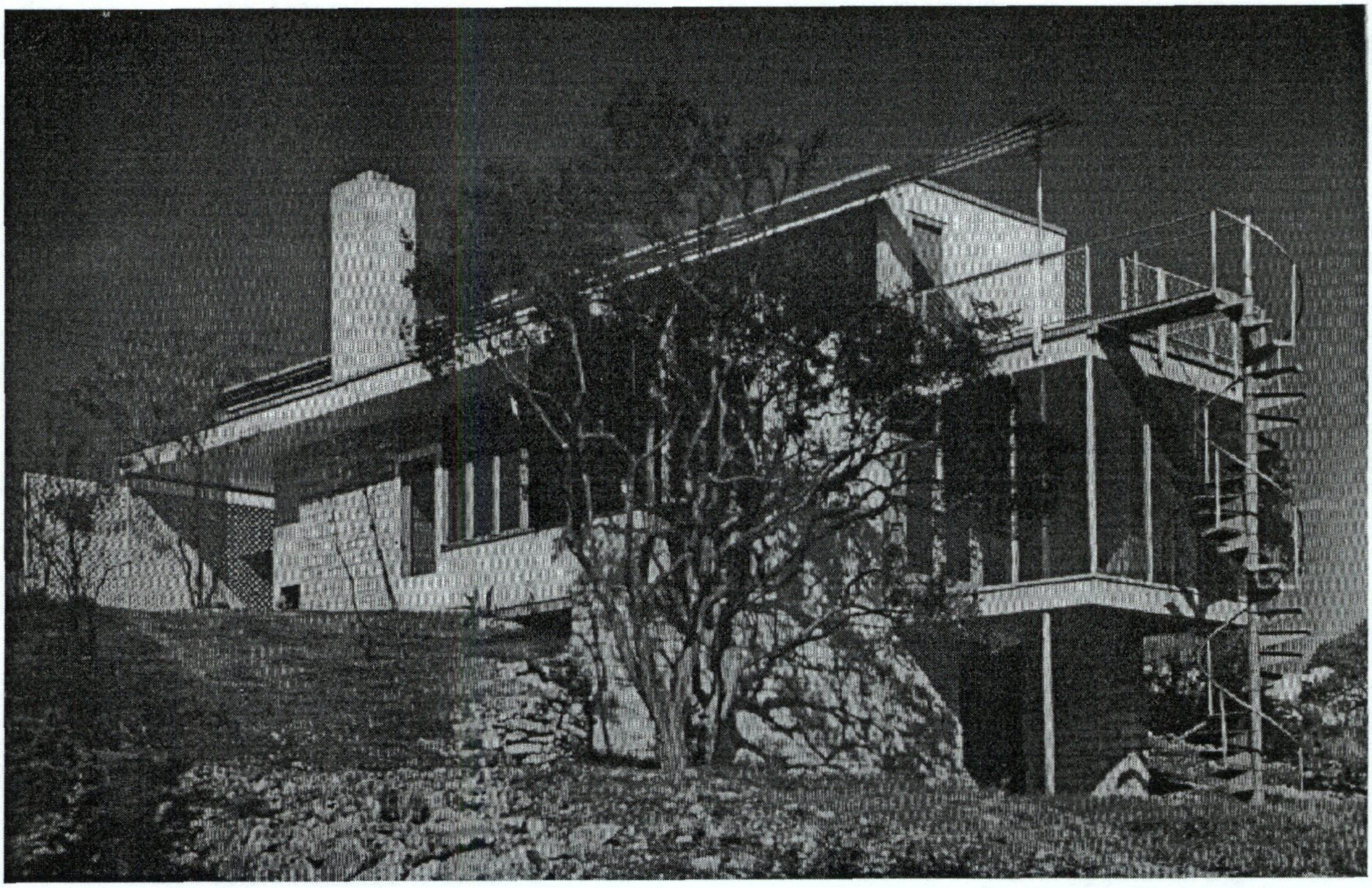
"I built it with some plans I picked up in CHESTER NAGEL'S architectural office the other day!"

The Nagel House has survived today through a succession of sympathetic owners, often architects, who have appreciated and maintained the house. Consequently, a high degree of integrity has been preserved. One major exterior remodeling has taken place in the house's history. Tom Shefelman, Austin architect, and former student of both Gropius and Nagel, enclosed the screened porch with plate glass and casement windows in keeping with the rest of the house, added an enclosed spiral staircase in glass and light gray wood to the north for access to the basement, and cut a round window in the eastern basement wall supported by a metal pipe column.

Shefelman consulted Nagel before work was begun. Nagel gave Shefelman *carte blanche* to make the necessary additions. Today, only the yellow pine boards for the solar shading device remain Trussing to the exterior and are easily replaced as the supports are still intact. The house, even with its additions maintains the feeling and direct association of the as-built house.

As an early example of the International Style in America, the Nagel House is an excellent and rare example of a design philosophy which strongly influenced the postwar direction of America architecturally. Through this small but exquisite house, Nagel established himself as an important modernist architect in Texas, reflecting the impact that American Regionalism had on Gropius and Breuer's work once they began to practice in America. The Nagel House represents an important example of regional materials used in a modern setting, and is a very early example of an International Style residence in Texas. Cited specifically in national and international publications as a regional dissemination of the Bauhaus aesthetic as taught by Walter Gropius, the Nagel House is a valuable prototype of Modernism's spread across Texas and the United States in the postwar era.

FIGURE 8-2
The Chester and Lorine Nagel House, from *The New Pencil Points*, January 1943



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10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF PROPERTY: less than one acre

UTM REFERENCES

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	620120	3352960

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION (see continuation sheet 10-18)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION (see continuation sheet 10-18)

11. FORM PREPARED BY (with assistance from Mary Dillman, THC Historian)

NAME/TITLE: J. Greydon Petznick

ORGANIZATION: N/A **DATE:** May 1996/March 1997

STREET & NUMBER: 41109 Burnet Road **TELEPHONE:** 512-323-9190

CITY OR TOWN: Austin **STATE:** TX **ZIP CODE:** 78756

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

CONTINUATION SHEETS

MAPS (see continuation sheet Map-19 through Map-24)

PHOTOGRAPHS (see continuation sheet Photo-25 through Photo-26)

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

PROPERTY OWNER

NAME: David M. Rabban

STREET & NUMBER: 3215 Churchill Drive **TELEPHONE:** 512-474-7369

CITY OR TOWN: Austin **STATE:** TX **ZIP CODE:** 78703

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 11 and the north 0.89 of north one foot of lot 12, Westwood Ridge Addition, part of the George W. Spear League, Austin, Travis County, Texas, as recorded May 11, 1940 in Book 4, page 127, Plat Records of Travis County, Travis County Courthouse (see Plat Map, Map-19).

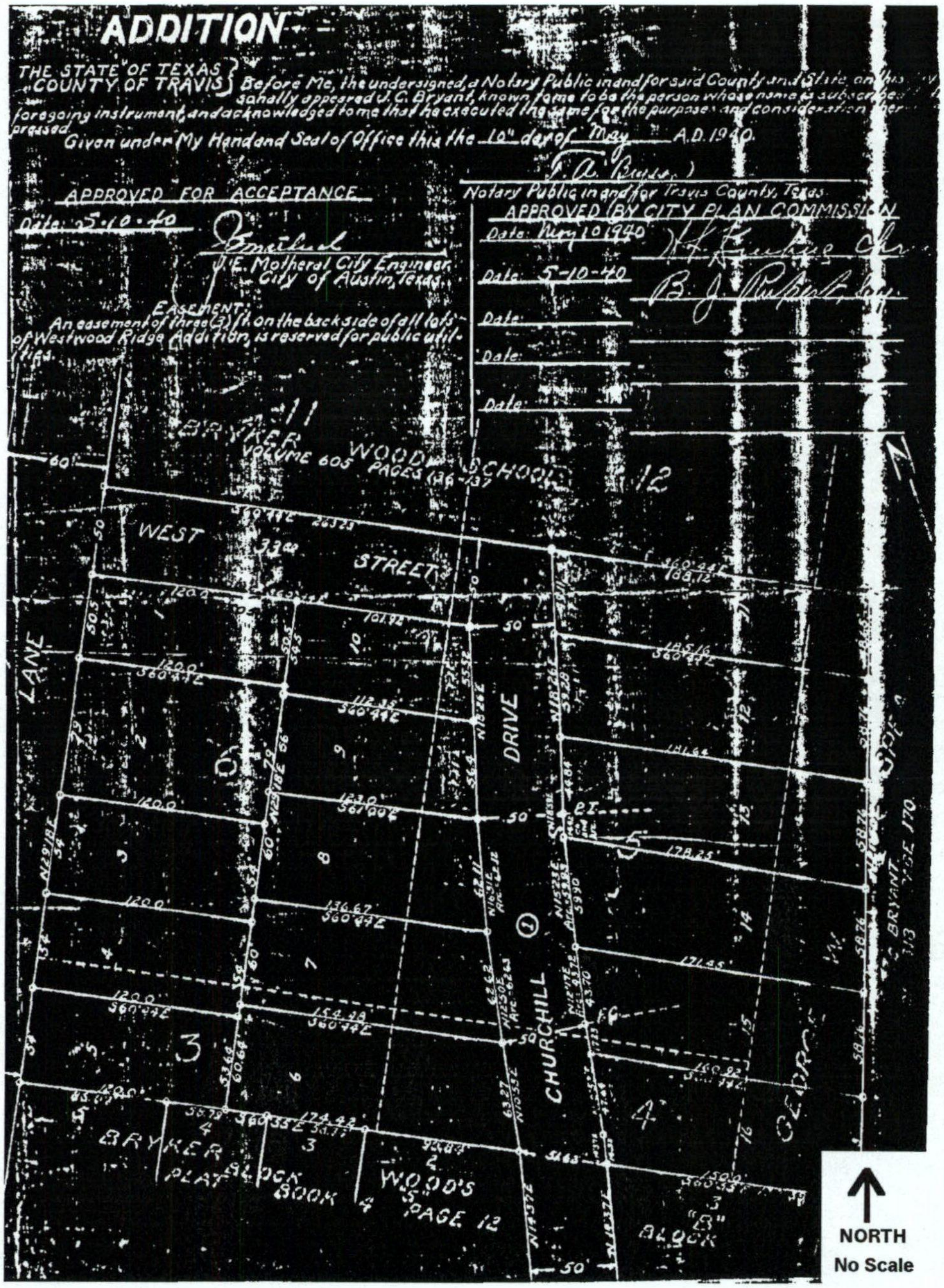
BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Lot 11, with frontage of 49.11 feet includes 0.11 feet of lot 12 in the legal description, as determined by the covenants of the subdivision to maintain a minimum frontage of 50 feet to the street. This additional 0.89 feet was determined at the time of original sale to Chester and Lorine Nagel, conveyed by deed September 10, 1940 in Volume 655, page 248, Deed Records of Travis County, Texas. The boundary includes the all property historically associated with the 1941 house and that retains its historic and architectural integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

1940 PLAT MAP

Showing Lots 11 and 12 of the George W. Spear Addition, Westwood Ridge Addition



THE STATE OF TEXAS }
COUNTY OF TRAVIS } Before Me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, on this sonally appeared J. C. Bryant, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribe foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same for the purposes and consideration ther pressed.

Given under My Hand and Seal of Office this the 10th day of May A.D. 1940.

F. A. Buss

Notary Public in and for Travis County, Texas.

APPROVED FOR ACCEPTANCE

Date: 5-10-40

J. E. Motheral City Engineer,
City of Austin, Texas.

EASEMENT:
An easement of three (3) ft. on the backside of all lots of Westwood Ridge Addition, is reserved for public utilities.

APPROVED BY CITY PLAN COMMISSION

Date: May 10 1940 H. F. Kuehne Chr.

Date: 5-10-40 B. J. Rupert, Secy.

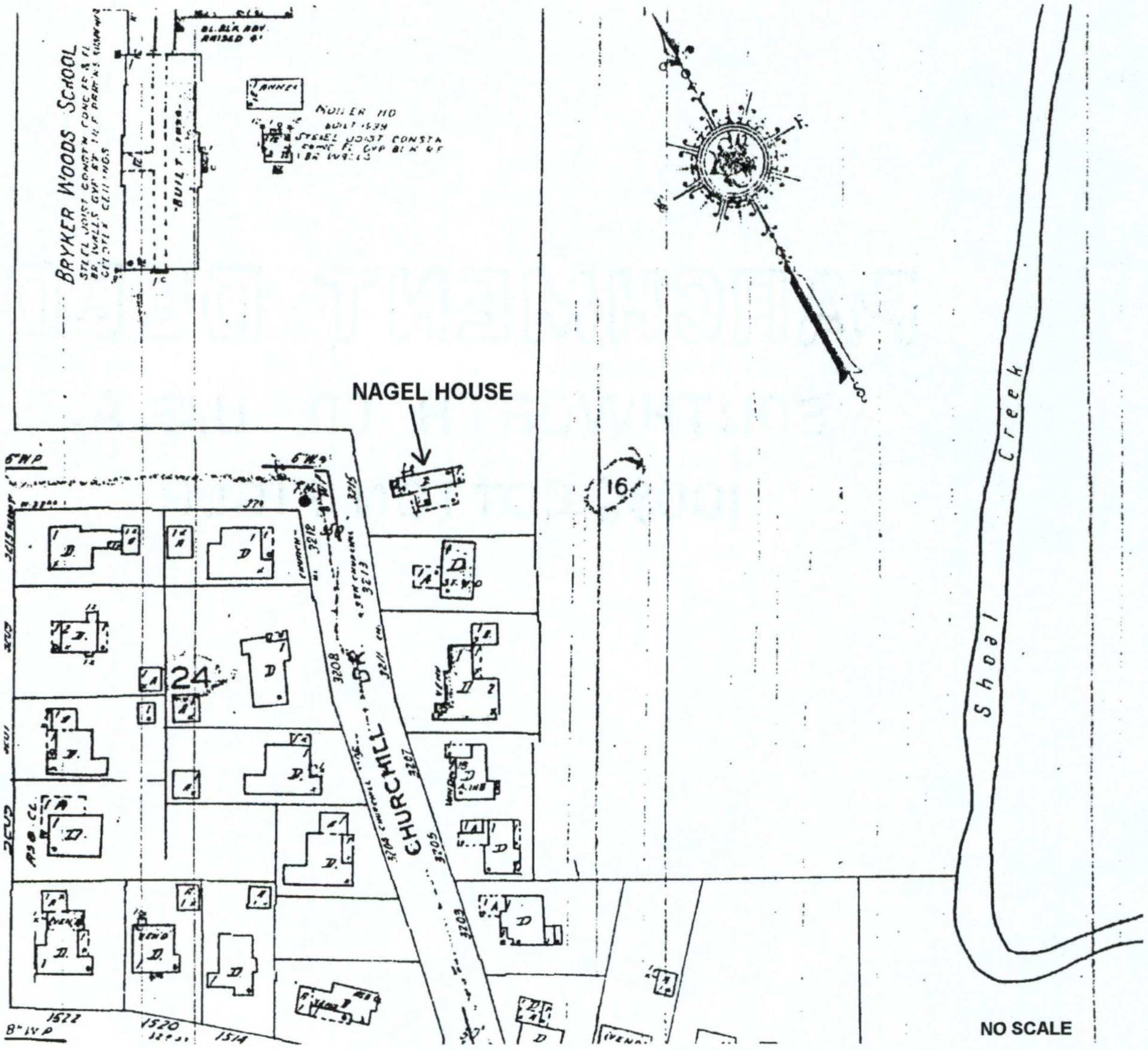
Date:

Date:

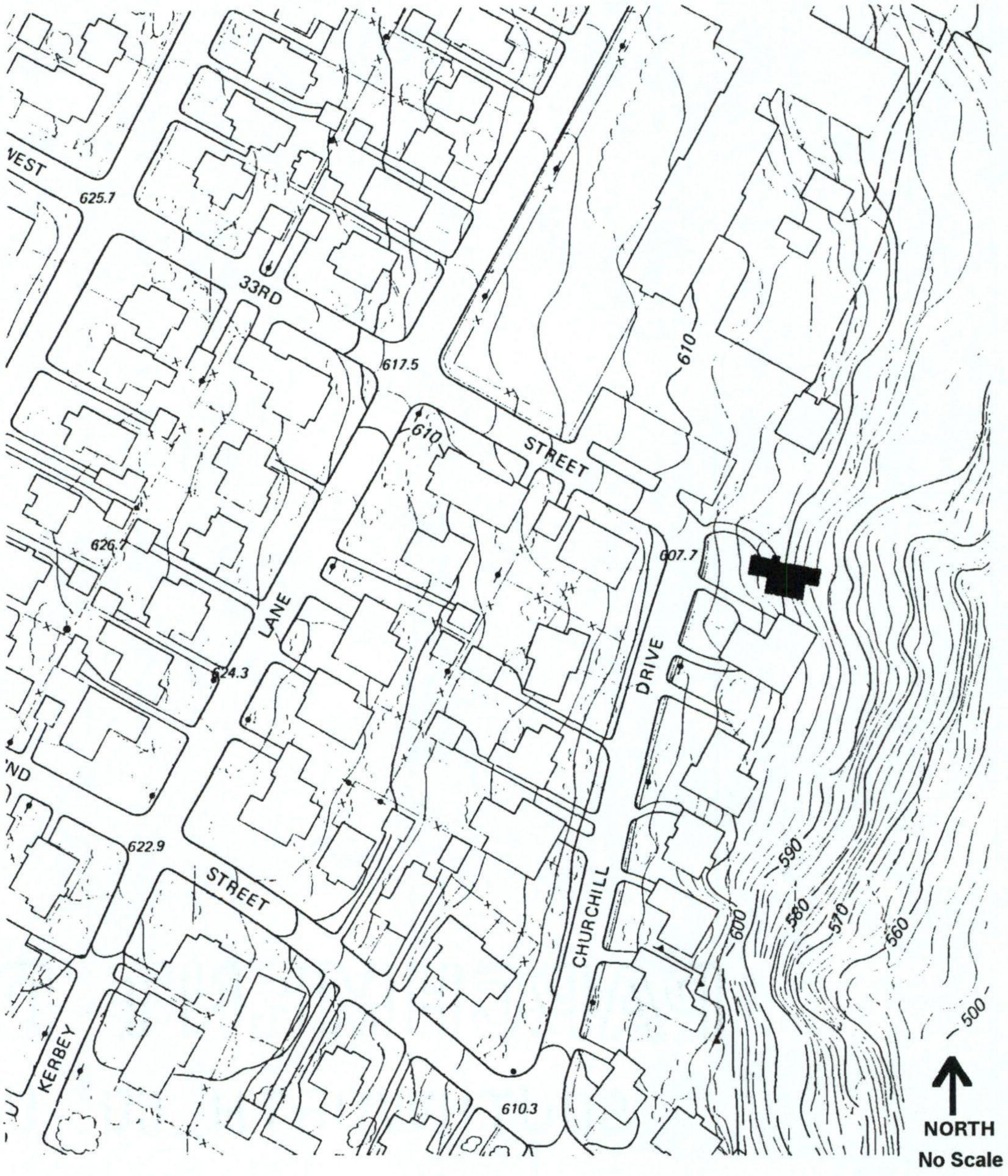
Date:

ADDITION
11
BRYKER WOODS SCHOOL
VOLUME 605 PAGES 136-137
12
WEST 33rd STREET
LANE
DRIVE
CHURCHILL
GEORGE W.
BRYANT
BRYKER WOODS
PLAT BOOK 4 PAGE 12
BLOCK
"B"
BLOCK
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
PT.
PC
50'
60'
120.0
NORTH
No Scale

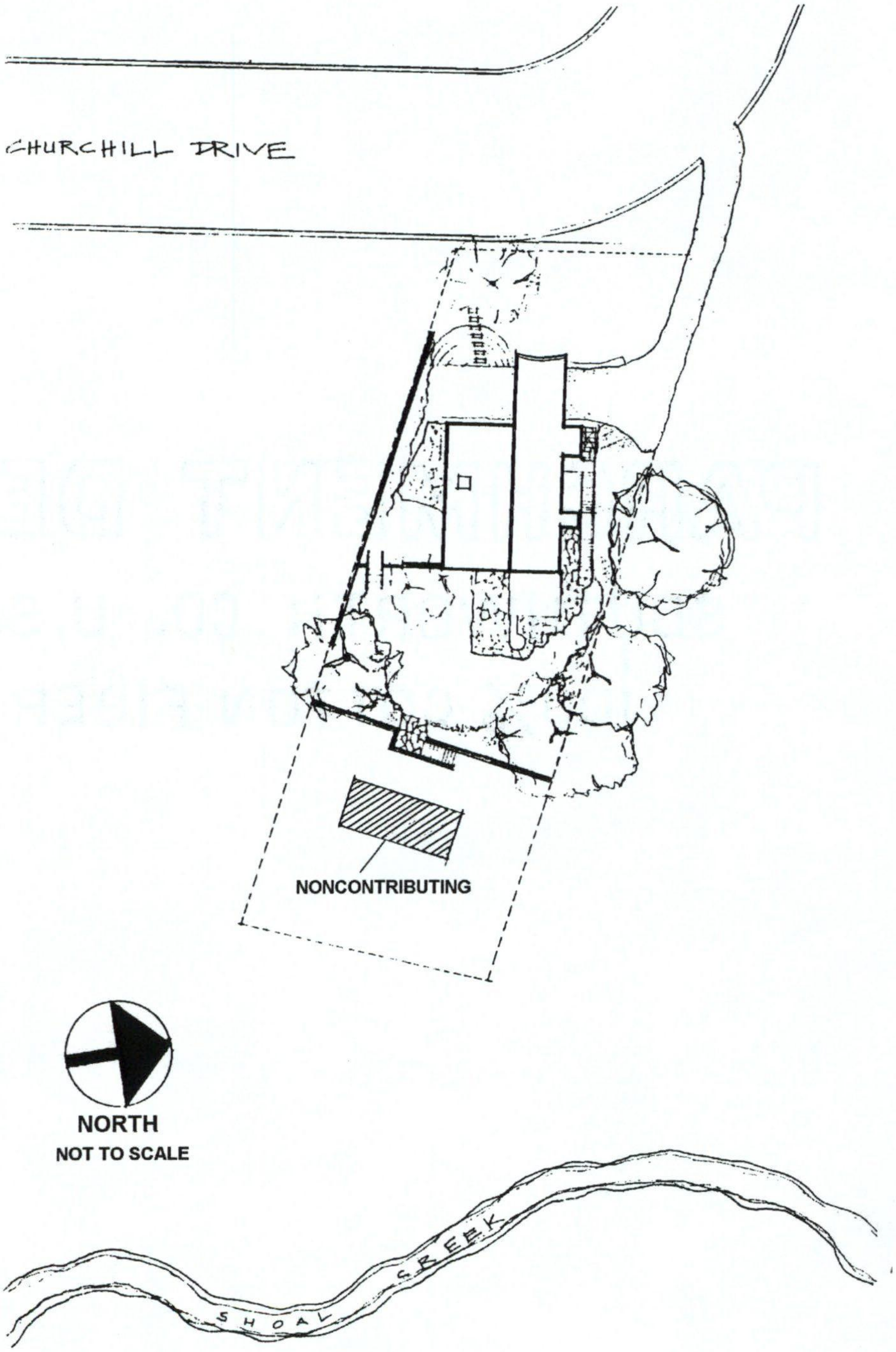
1959 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP


BRYKER WOODS SCHOOL
STEEL JOIST CONSTN CONC FL
ANNEX
BOILER HO
BUILT 1939
STEEL JOIST CONSTR
BUILT
NAGEL HOUSE
16
24
CHURCHILL DR.
3208
3212
3205
3203
Shoal Creek
1522
1520
1514
NO SCALE

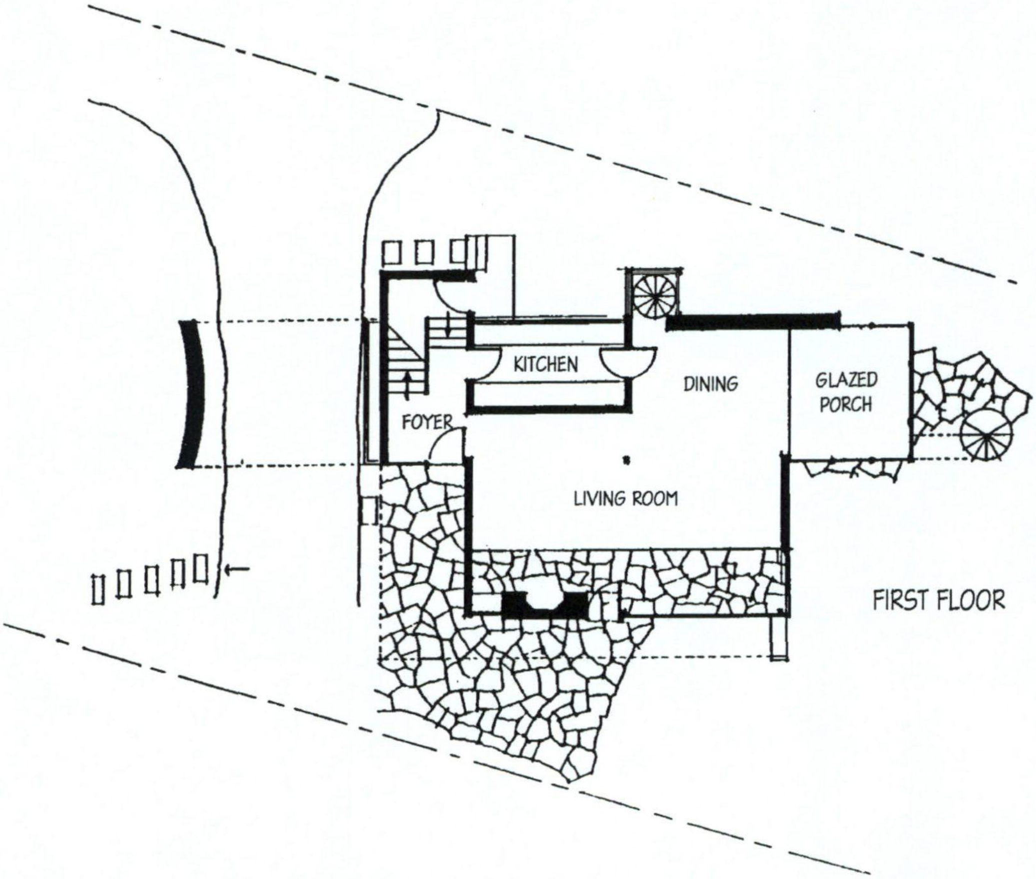
LOCATION MAP
Nagel House highlighted


WEST
625.7
33RD
617.5
610
STREET
610
626.7
607.7
LANE
624.3
DRIVE
ND
622.9
STREET
CHURCHILL
600
590
580
570
560
500
KERBEY
610.3
NORTH
No Scale

SITE PLAN

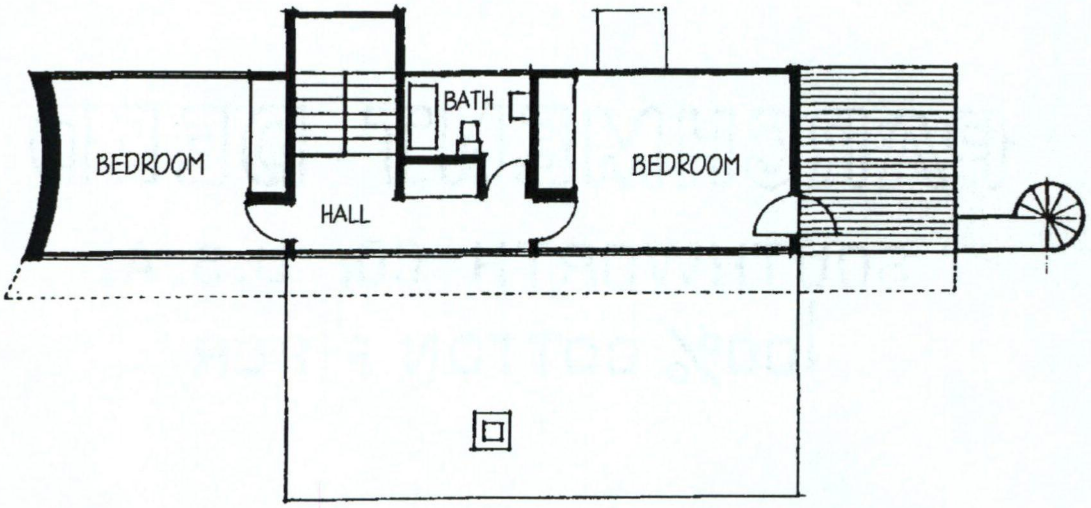

CHURCHILL DRIVE
NONCONTRIBUTING
NORTH
NOT TO SCALE
SHOAL CREEK

FIRST FLOOR PLAN


KITCHEN
DINING
GLAZED PORCH
FOYER
LIVING ROOM
FIRST FLOOR

NORTH
NOT TO SCALE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN


BEDROOM
HALL
BATH
BEDROOM

NORTH
NOT TO SCALE

PHOTO LOG

Chester and Lorine Nagel House
3215 Churchill Drive
Austin, Travis County, Texas
Photographed by J. Greydon Petznick, March 1996, except as noted
Negatives on file with the Texas Historical Commission

Photograph 1 of 9
Southwest facade from the street
Camera facing northeast

Photograph 2 of 9
Southeast facade
Camera facing northwest

Photograph 3 of 9
Northwest facade
Camera facing southeast

Photograph 4 of 9
Northeast facades
Camera facing southwest

Photograph 5 of 9
Sunroom and spiral stairs
Camera facing south

Photograph 6 of 9
Southeast facade and Chester E. Nagel
Camera facing northwest
Photographed by Jean St. Thomas, c. 1942

Photograph 7 of 9
East facade
Camera facing west
Photographed by Jean St. Thomas, c. 1942

Photograph 8 of 9
North facade
Camera facing south
Photographed by Jean St. Thomas, c. 1942

Photograph 9 of 9
Screened porch and spiral stairs
Camera facing north
Photographed by Jean St. Thomas, c. 1942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Nagel, Chester and Lorine, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: TEXAS, Travis

DATE RECEIVED: 3/21/97 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/01/97
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/17/97 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/05/97
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 97000361

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL:	N	DATA PROBLEM:	N	LANDSCAPE:	N	LESS THAN 50 YEARS:	N
OTHER:	N	PDIL:	N	PERIOD:	N	PROGRAM UNAPPROVED:	N
REQUEST:	N	SAMPLE:	N	SLR DRAFT:	N	NATIONAL:	N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT ______________DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

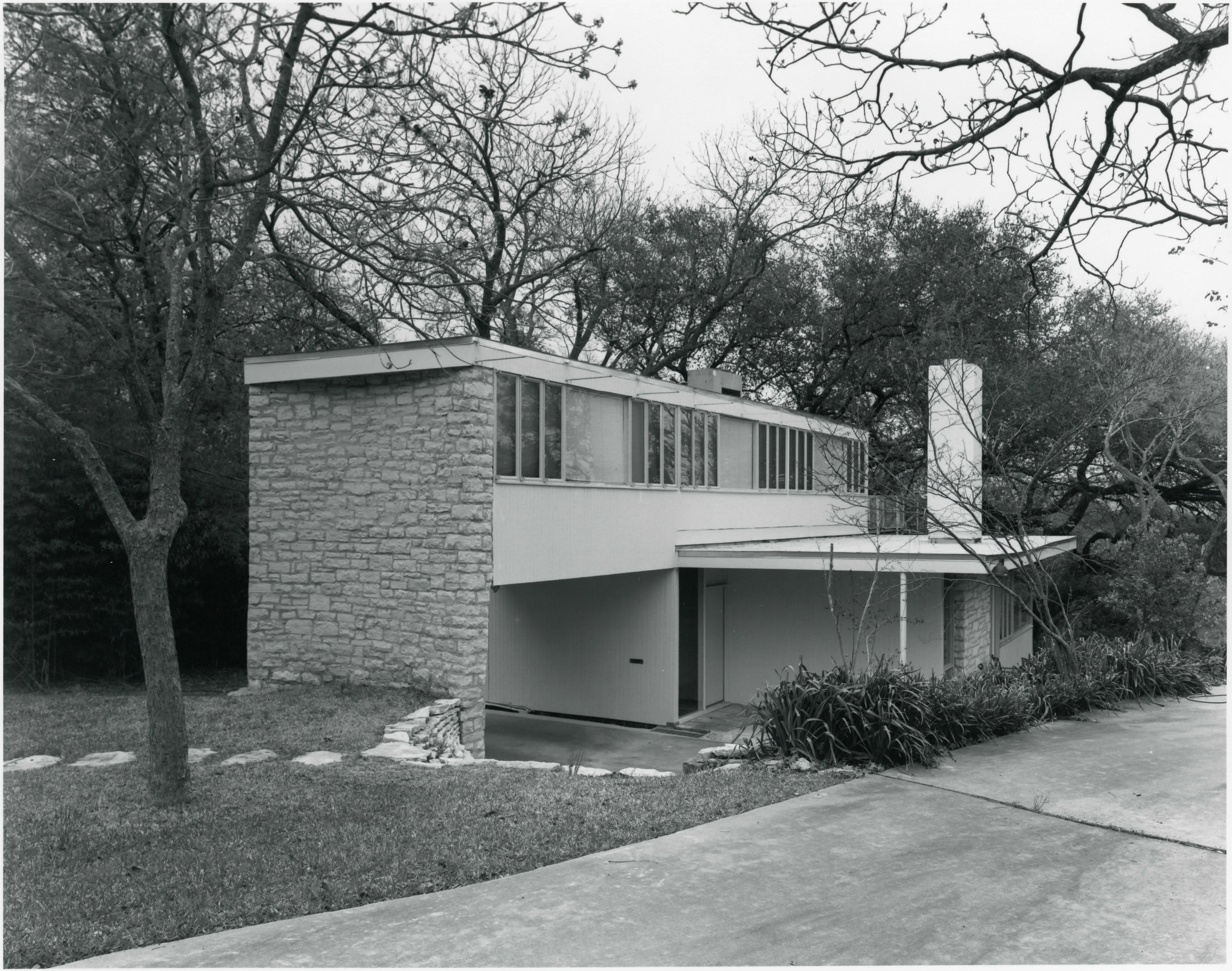
The Chester and Lorine Nagel House is significant under National Register Criterion C (Architecture), as an excellent early example of the International Style in Texas. Completed in 1941 by architect Chester Emil Nagel--a Gropius student--the house represents a well-preserved regionalist interpretation of modernism in the state.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion C

REVIEWER Paul Lusignan DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE ______________ DATE 4/17/97

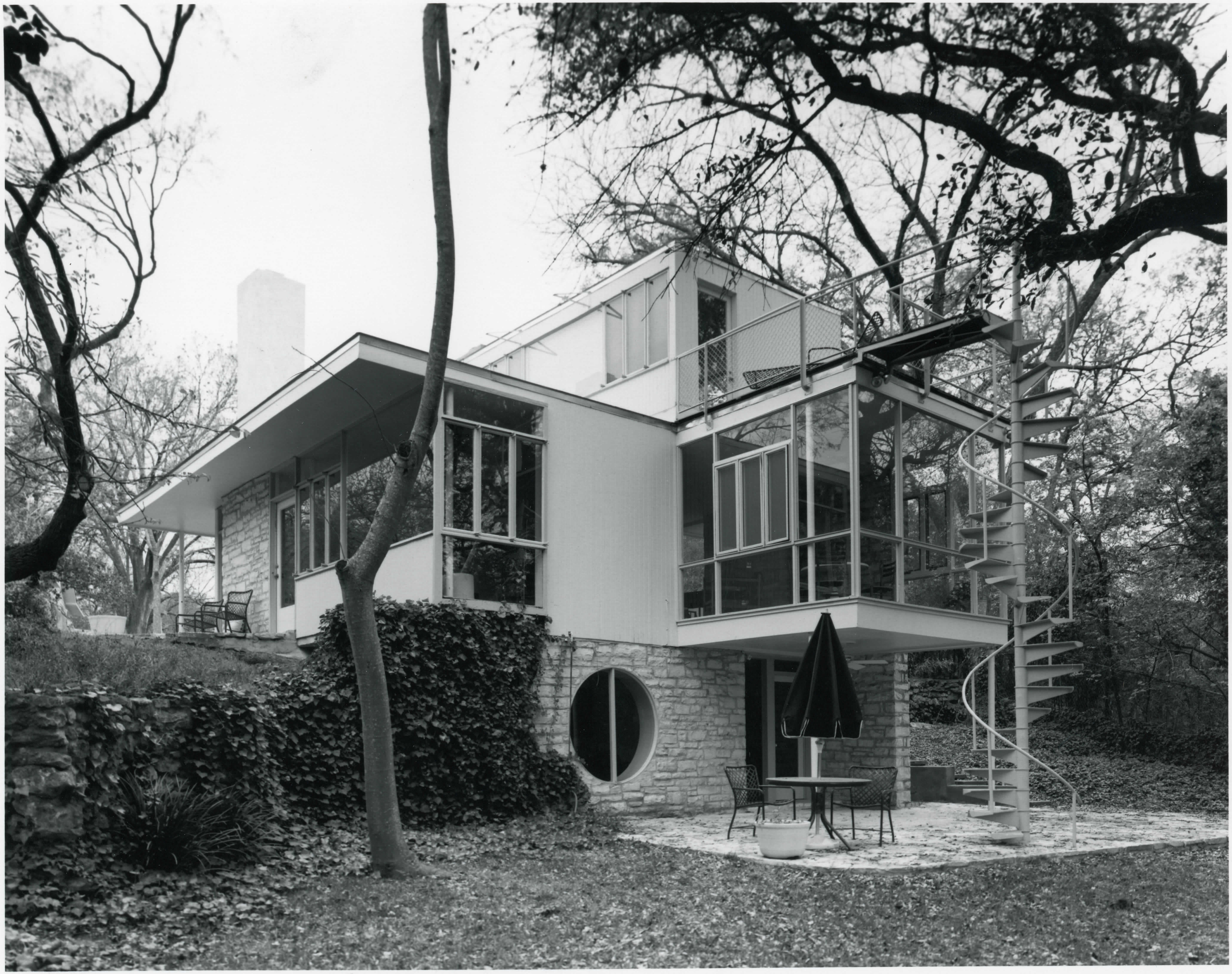
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/[✓ N] see attached SLR Y/[✓ N]



NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

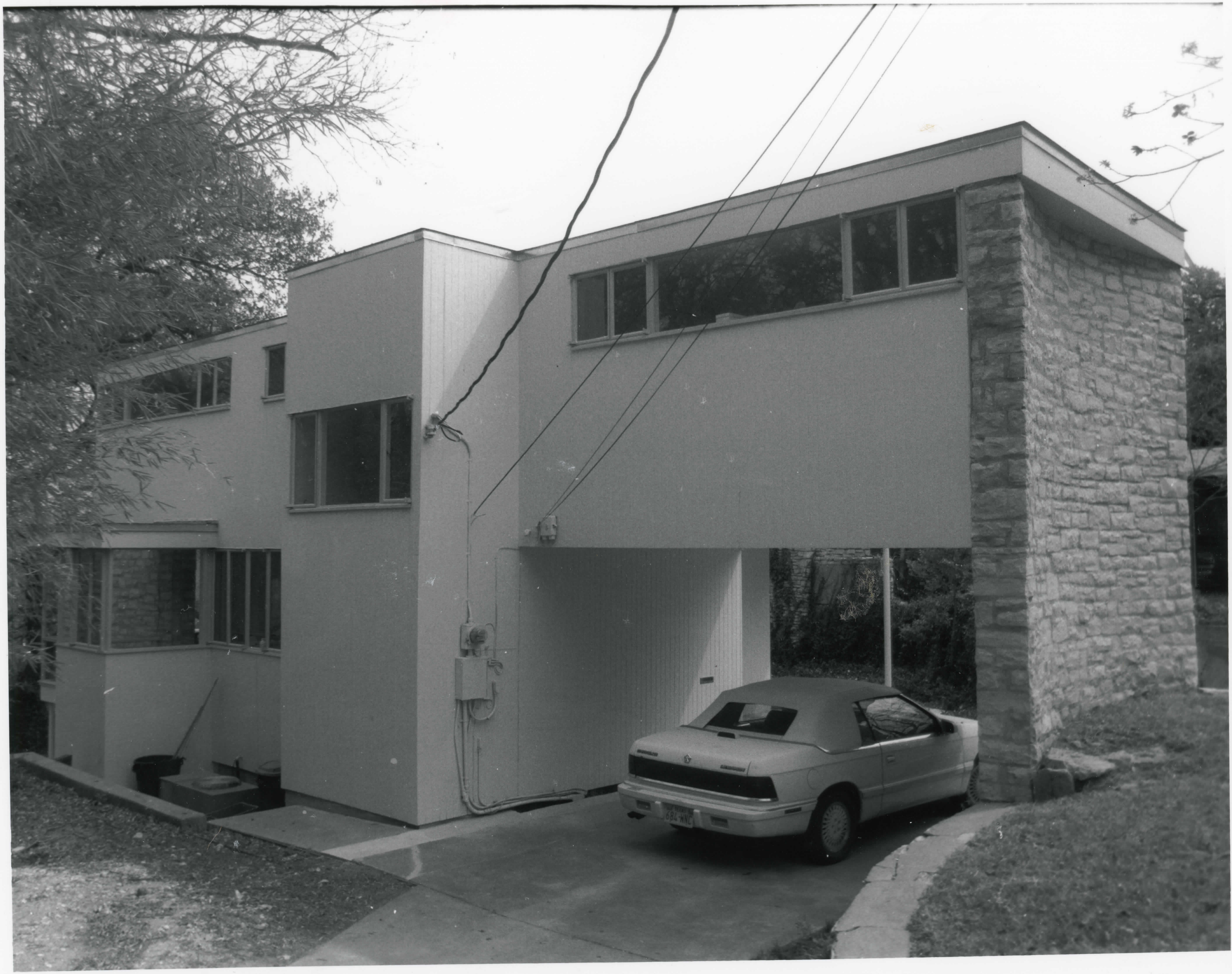
PHOTOGRAPH 1 of 9

①

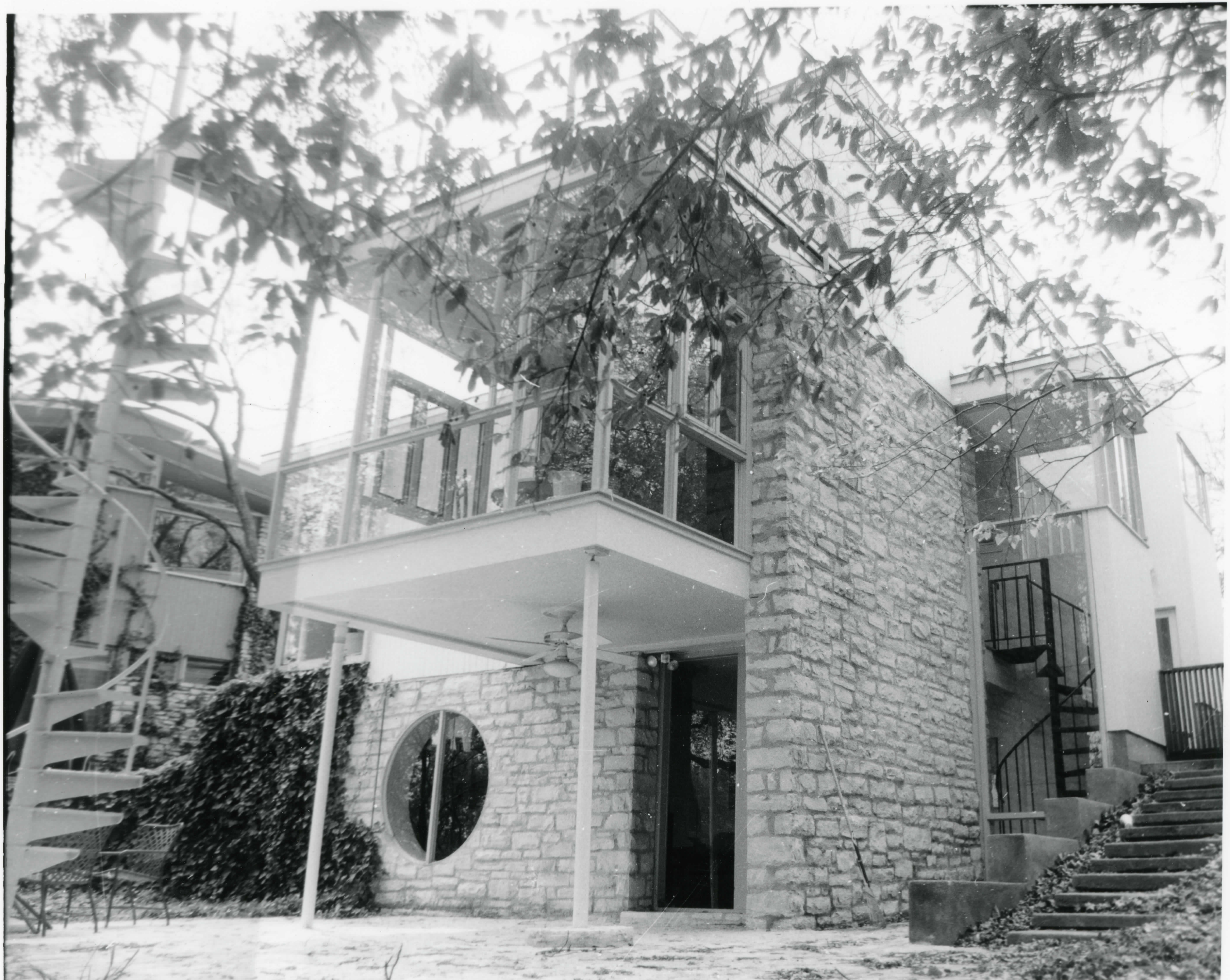


NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

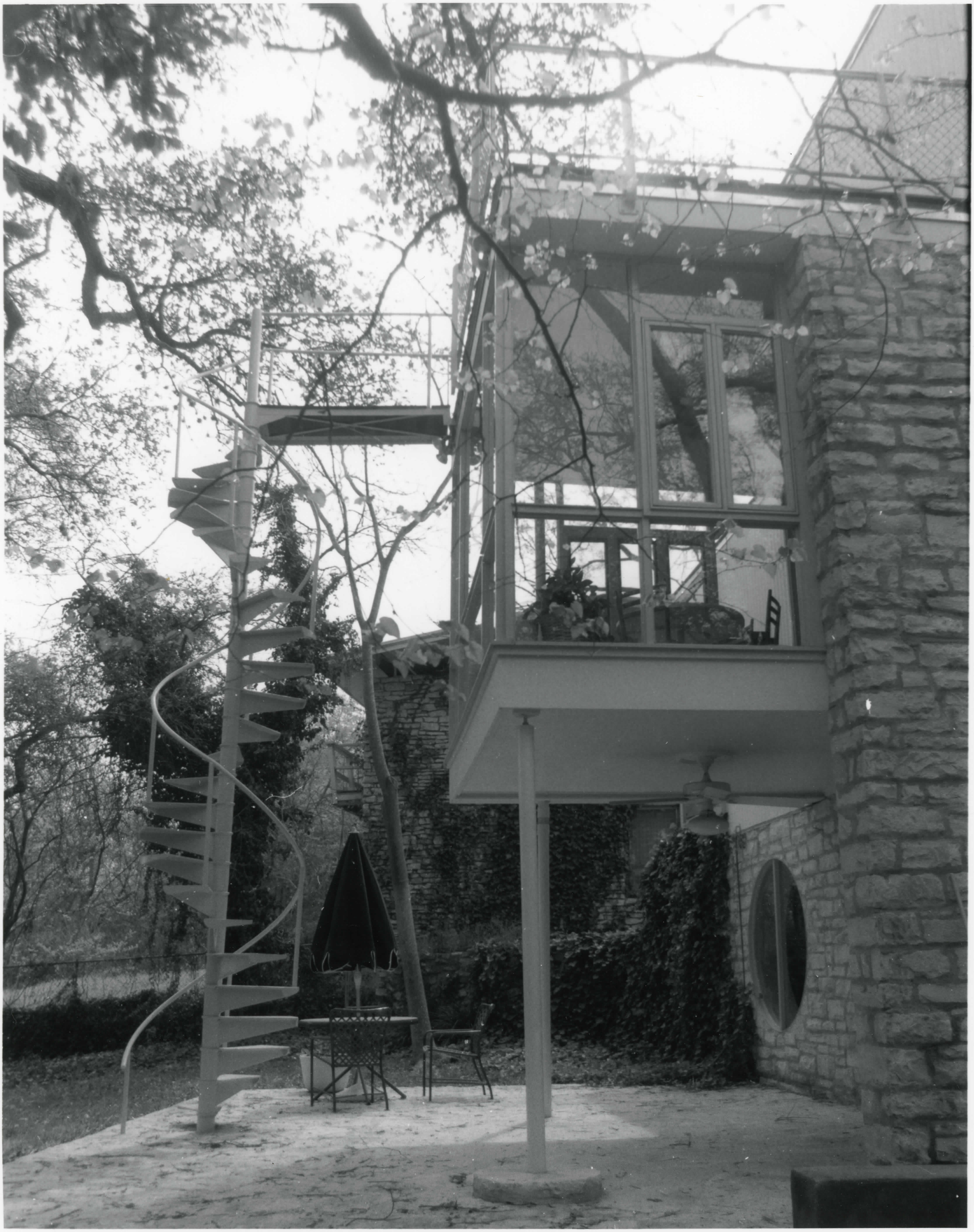
PHOTOGRAPH 2 of 9 ②



NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 3 of 9 ③

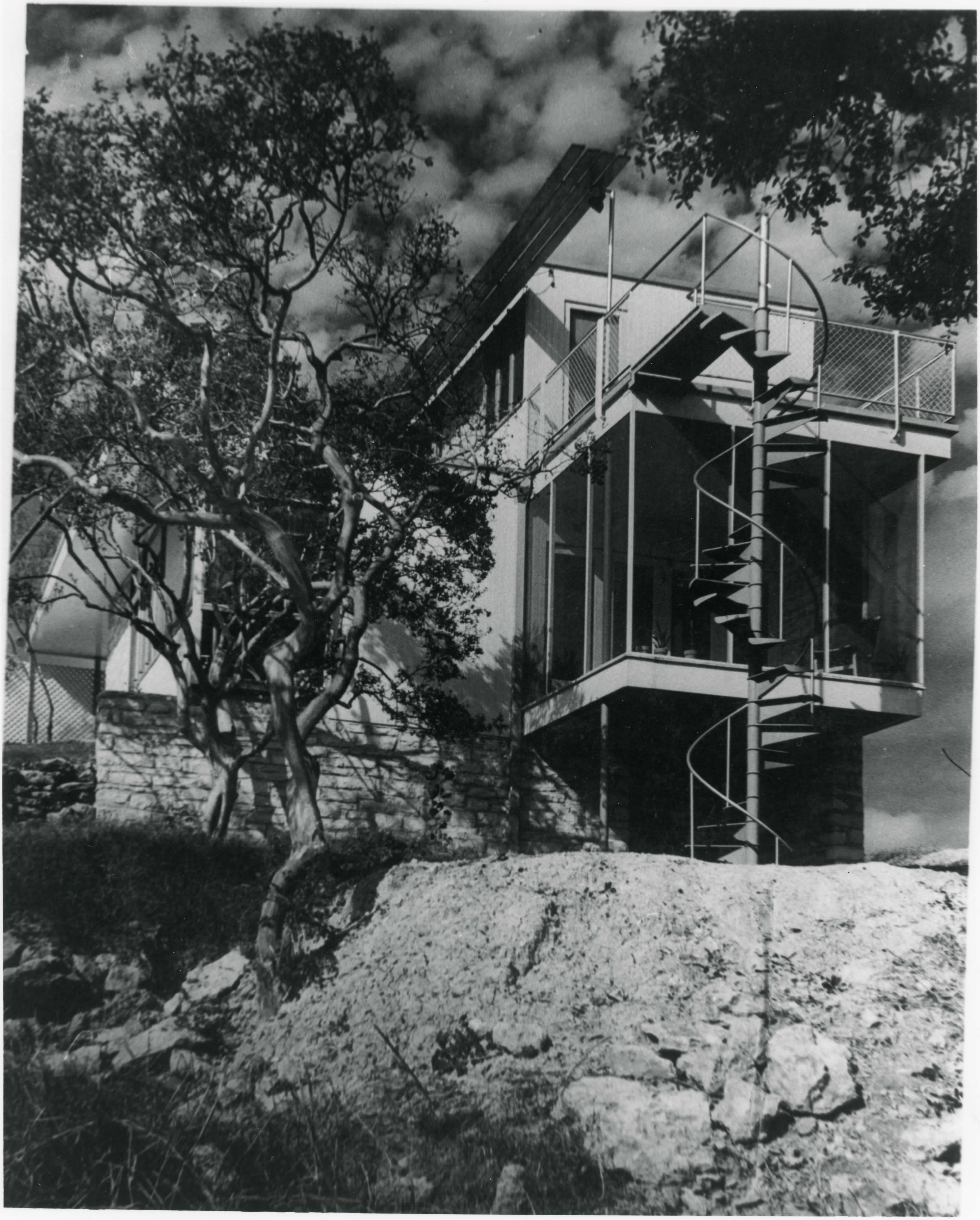


NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 4 of 9

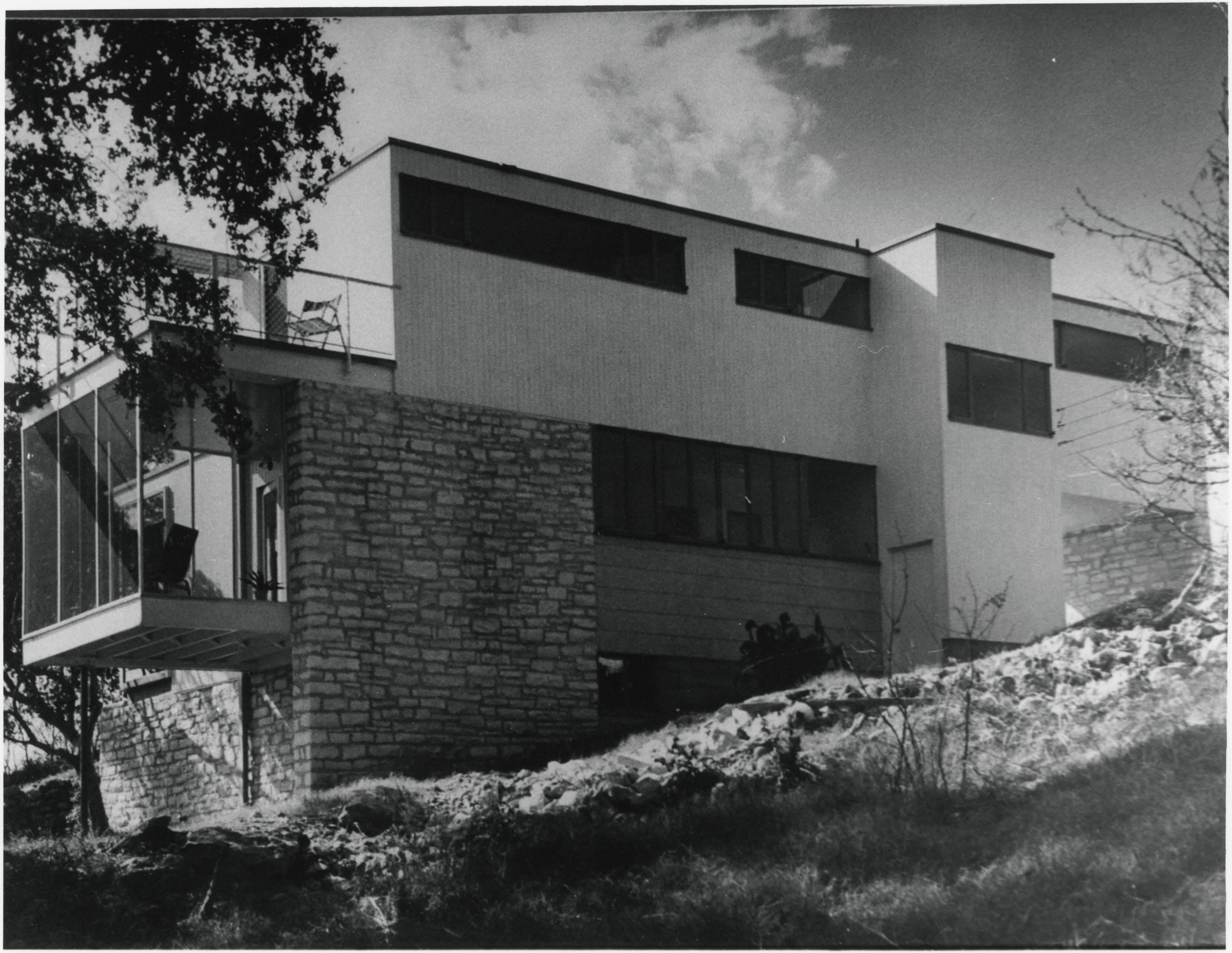


NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 5 of 9

NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 6 of 9



NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 7 of 9 ⑦

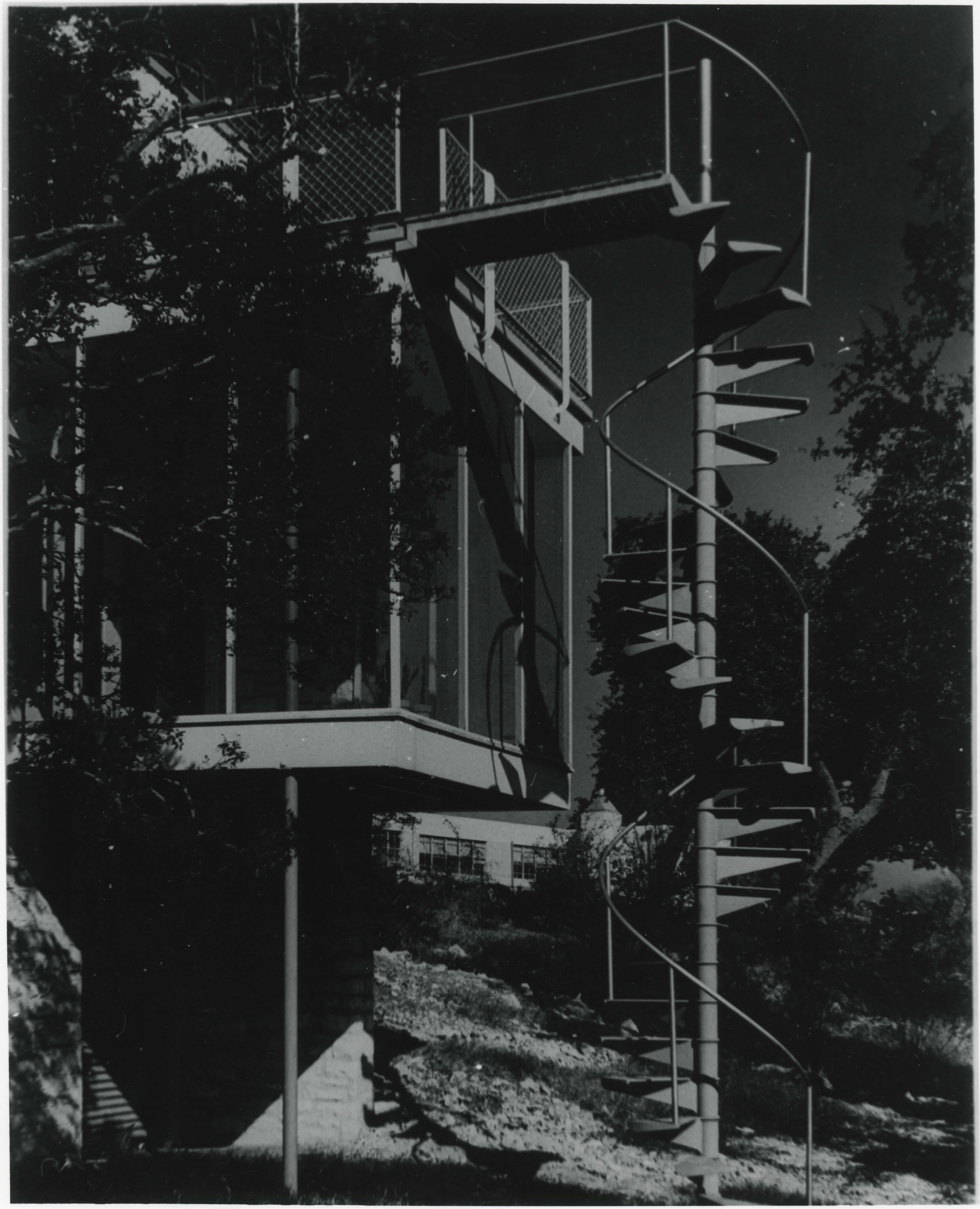


NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE

3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE

AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS

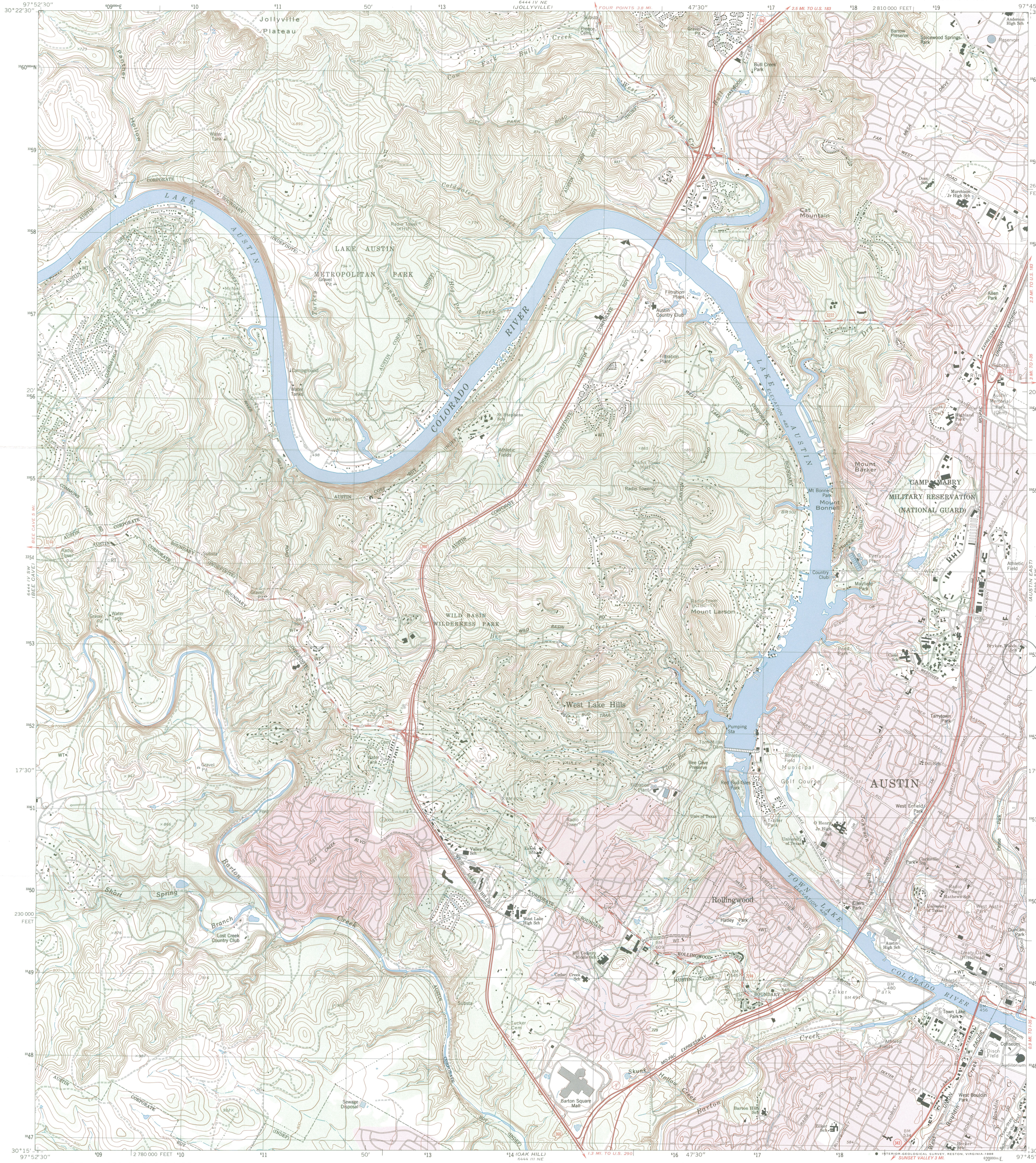
PHOTOGRAPH 8 of 9



NAGEL, CHESTER & LORINE, HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DRIVE
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS
PHOTOGRAPH 9 of 9

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

AUSTIN WEST QUADRANGLE
TEXAS–TRAVIS CO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 LAKE TRAVIS 15' QUADRANGLE


6444 IV NW (MANSFIELD DAM)
6444 IV NE (JOLLYVILLE)
6444 I NW (PFLUGERVILLE WEST)
6444 IV SW (BEE CAVE)
6444 I SW (AUSTIN EAST)
(SIGNAL HILL) 6444 III NW
(OAK HILL) 6444 III NE
(MONTOPOLIS) 6444 II NW
30°22'30"
97°52'30"
97°45'
30°15'
47'30"
50'
20'
17'30"
2 780 000 FEET
2 810 000 FEET
260 000 FEET
230 000 FEET
620000m.E.
3360000m.N.
3348000m.N.
FOUR POINTS 3.9 MI.
2.5 MI. TO U.S. 183
BEE CAVE 5 MI.
1.3 MI. TO U.S. 290
SUNSET VALLEY 3 MI.
Jollyville Plateau
Lake Austin
Colorado River
Lake Austin Metropolitan Park
Wild Basin Wilderness Park
West Lake Hills
Rollingwood
Austin
Town Lake
Mount Bonnell
Mount Barker
Mount Larson
Cat Mountain
Camp Mabry Military Reservation (National Guard)
Barton Creek
Bull Creek
Barton Square Mall
Zilker Park
Lost Creek Country Club
INTERIOR–GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA–1988

CHESTER AND LORINE NAGEL HOUSE
3215 CHURCHILL DR
AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS
UTM REF: 14/620120/3352960

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with City of Austin
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field checked 1954. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1985. Field checked 1986. Map edited 1988

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Texas coordinate system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 14
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 18 meter south and 28 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map

UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET
DIAGRAM IS APPROXIMATE

GN MN 0°36' 11 MILS 7° 124 MILS

SCALE 1:24 000
1 ½ 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

TEXAS
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

3097–231

MILLER BLUEPRINT CO.
P.O. BOX 2065 78768
AUSTIN, TEXAS
501 W. 6TH 78701
PH. # 512-478-8793
FAX # 512-474-709

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	▬	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface	═
Secondary highway, hard surface	▬	Unimproved road	======

○ Interstate Route ○ U. S. Route ○ State Route

AUSTIN WEST, TEX.
SE/4 LAKE TRAVIS 15' QUADRANGLE
30097-C7-TF-024

1988

DMA 6444 IV SE–SERIES V882

TEXAS
HISTORICAL
COMMISSION

Memorandum

TO: Carol Shull, Keeper of the National Register

FROM: Mary Dillman, THC Historian Mary

DATE: March 18, 1997

RE: Chester and Lorine Nagel House, Austin, Travis County

RECEIVED
MAR 21
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The enclosed nomination was prepared by J. Greydon Petznick student at the University of Texas, as part of Jim Steely's Historic Building Documentation course. The 1941 house, designed by original resident and Austin architect Chester Nagel, is an extremely early and distinct example of an International Style residence in Texas that applies a regionalist interpretation of modernism. We feel the nomination supports listing under Criterion C in the area of architecture at the state level of significance.

The State Agency for Historic Preservation